This short example supports MathJax

Inline equations, as for instance the classic $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$ and $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$, or display equations as this one :

$$J_\alpha(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!\,\Gamma(m+\alpha+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2m+\alpha}$$

From a classic math book

But a less classic exercise about holderian functions (more precisely, Exercice 7, Chapter 4.5, page 267, of the Gourdon, « Les maths en tête : Analyse », 2nd edition book).

$$4 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \rho\_n^2 \sin^2 nh = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x+h) - f(x-h)|^2 dx.$$

How-to ?

The previous equation is simply included in the Markdown code part as basic some LaTeX2e code :

```
latex
```

$$4 \sum \_n = 1^{+\infty} \rho_n^2 \sin^2 nh = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \_-\pi^{\pi} |f(x+h) - f(x-h)|^2 dx.$$

Yes, it is as simple as adding one line at the bottom

You just have to load MathJax (as described here) from the bottom of a StrapDown-flavored page, for instance from the default CDN :

```
html
```

You can consult a second example to see some more advanced examples of LaTeX equations rendered with MathJax.

A better solution?

From version 0.5, you can import MathJax in an even quicker way: you just have to add `mathjax=yes` to the URL used to import strapdown.min.js. See the first paragraph of this third example to see this.

Warning

Be aware of the following limitations :

Escape the underscore ('_')

The StrapDown.js text processor interprets underscores (the '_' symbol) as underline markup (like this), so be sure to escape the '_' in the LaTeX2e code.

A bad looking example could be $\mathcal{M}_{n,m}(\mathbb{F}_{\nrightarrow})$ (which is **badly displayed** as $\mathcal{M}n, m(\mathbb{F}9)$). Ugly right ?

Escape the '_' in the previous code to get $\mathcal{M}\_n, m(\mathbb{F}_{\nrightarrow})$: now it is **nicely displayed** as $\mathcal{M}_{n,m}(\mathbb{F}_{\nrightarrow})$.

Escape some others Markdown markup code (’’, ’’ or ’#’)

The previous limitation is also true for other symbols, used for Markdown as markup and for LaTeX as symbols.

An example could be $[u^{*;v*]^{(x)}}$ (which is badly displayed as $u^{;v}$), which becomes $[u^{;v]^{x}}(nowitisnicelydisplayedas$`[u*;v*]^(x)`$)$.

`A pretty good rule of thumb can be to` **`escape every Markdown markup symbols`** `in LaTeX code. Feel free to refresh your mind about which symbols are used as elements of the Markdown syntax with this page, or this one on Wikipedia.`

`The antislash symbol, already escaped by an antislash (’`